

Catawba Journal.

VOL. II.]

CHARLOTTE, N. C. TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1826.

[NO. 84.]

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

By LEMUEL BINGHAM,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAID IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued, unless at the discretion of the editor, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at the usual rates. Persons sending in advertisements, are requested to note on the margin the number of insertions, or they will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Public Entertainment.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has purchased that well known establishment, lately owned and occupied by Dr. Henderson, and is now prepared to entertain travellers and others, who may please to call on him; and no exertions will be spared to render them comfortable, and their stay agreeable. His table will be furnished with every variety which the country affords; his bar with the best of liquors; and his stables with plenty of provender, and careful servants will be in constant attendance.

ROBERT L. DINKINS.

Charlotte, April 20, 1826.

The Camden Journal will insert the above three weeks, and forward his account for payment.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber having purchased that valuable stand known as the house formerly occupied by Edward M. Bronson, is preparing to open it as a house of Public Entertainment, on the first day of May next, in a style of convenience and comfort which shall be satisfactory to those who favor him with their custom. The house has recently undergone a thorough repair, the beds, on the 1st of May, will be all new; the bed-rooms in neat order, and every convenience will be provided either for transient customers or constant boarders. It is intended that the house, from its ample accommodations and the attention of its proprietor, shall merit, as it is hoped it may receive, a due share of public patronage. The bar will be well supplied with the best of liquors, the stables be well furnished with provender, and attended by careful hostlers; and charges will be so regulated, that those who call at the establishment will be induced, from a regard to economy and comfort, to repeat their visits; while constant boarders will be kept in such good humor as will, it is hoped, induce that punctuality which will afford the subscriber the encouragement and support he will endeavor to deserve.

ROBERT SLOAN.

Charlotte, N. C. April 14, 1826.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

I WILL SELL, on accommodating terms, all my Houses and Lots in the town of Charlotte, North Carolina, twenty-two in number, four of them comfortably improved, together with my two story dwelling-house and barnyard, all in good repair. Also, a good small farm, convenient to town. Persons who are desirous of purchasing, would do well to call and get good bargains, as I wish to remove to the West in the fall.

WILLIAM RUDISILL.

Charlotte, N. C. March 24, 1826.

Patent Corn-Sheller, A NEW INVENTION.

WE hereby give notice to the citizens of Mecklenburg county, that we have purchased the right for manufacturing a Machine, called the PATENT CORN SHELLE, and will soon have them on hand for sale. For the simplicity of its construction and its utility to corn planters, it is unequalled by any other invention. Perhaps we may be thought to exaggerate, when we say it will shell a bushel of corn in three minutes, and by a little exertion in two minutes. But we invite all to come and examine it, witness its operation, and satisfy themselves as to its great utility. It can be seen at the subscribers' shop, opposite the jail.

THEO. MERRILLS,

WM. CORNWELL.

N. B. The price of the Patent Corn Sheller will be \$11 delivered at the shop, or \$12 delivered at the house of the purchaser.

All persons are cautioned against making, using or vending the above machine in this county, under penalty of the law in that case made and provided.

Charlotte, Jan. 20, 1826.

State of North-Carolina, Ireddell County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1826.

John Stewart vs. Scire Facias to shew cause why the real estate of the deceased should not be sold to satisfy the plain-deceased.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Stewart, Thomas Leech and his wife, and James Stewart, heirs, defendants in this suit, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Catawba Journal, that the aforesaid defendants appear at the next court to be held for the county of Ireddell, at the Court-House in Statesville, on the 3d Monday in May next, by some attorney of said court, or in person, and file their answer, otherwise the plaintiff will be heard ex parte and have judgment, as to them, pro confesso.

Teste. R. SIMONTON, Clk.

3m91—price adv. \$4.

Sermon on the Atonement.

JUST published, and for sale at this office, price 12 1/2 cents, "A Sermon on the Atonement," by SAMUEL C. CALEWELL, A. M.

The late venerable Charles Thomson, the long surviving Secretary of the Congress of the Revolution, spent his last years in a rural retirement, a few miles from Philadelphia; from whence he came to town, occasionally, in an old fashioned square built chariot, with his gardener mounted on the box, driving at a snail's pace, a pair of old farm horses. The boys were naturally attracted by the singularity of the sight, and would often call to one another, "There goes Noah's Ark!" "Yes," said the old man, meekly, on one of these occasions—"And Noah in it."

An experiment has been tried upon a toad by immersing it in a small flower pot sunk deep into the earth, to ascertain the fact of the animal's living without food. When the light was let into his cell after 3 years confinement, it hopped out upon the earth quite chipper. "The prisoner was recommitted for further trial."

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale a valuable tract of Land, on accommodating terms, which lies in the lower part of Ireddell county, on the head waters of Rocky River, adjoining the lands of G. S. Houston, Benjamin Brumard and others, and containing 372 acres. The said land is of good quality and well watered, both as to springs and branches. Of the land now in crop, amounting to 40 or 50 acres, the most of it is well manured and will produce corn, cotton or wheat, in sufficient quantity to abundantly compensate the husbandman for his labor. Experiment has proven that it is peculiarly adapted to receive great and permanent benefit from manure. There is on it a large portion of low grounds, of excellent quality, either for meadow or pasture, 10 or 12 acres of which are in good order and have been mowed for a number of years. The principal dwelling-house is large and commodious, with a little additional expense, might be made comfortable and convenient even for a large family. The situation on which it stands is probably equal to any in this or the adjacent counties. There is a well of good water convenient to the house, and a large, fertile garden. There are two improvements on this tract, which will be sold together or separately, to suit purchasers. It would be a desirable place of residence for a member of the profession of Law or a Physician, being in a respectable and populous neighborhood, and at nearly an equal distance from five surrounding villages. It is unnecessary to give a further description of this land, as those, no doubt, wishing to purchase, will view the premises. For terms, apply to the subscriber, living 5 miles north of Concord, Cabarrus county.

A. C. M'REE. N. B. Approved cash notes, negroes, or notes negotiable and payable at the Charlotte Bank, will be received in payment. A. C. M.

Notice.

ON Tuesday, the 30th day of this instant, will be sold at Public Vendue, at the late residence of Robert Simonton, Esq. in the town of Statesville, all the perishable part of the estate of said Simonton, consisting of a great variety of articles, among which are horses, cattle, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, corn, bacon, a still, several wagons, farming utensils of every description, and about forty likely negroes, of almost every size and description.

Several valuable plantations in the neighborhood of Statesville, on some of which are wheat, oats and corn now planted, and several lots in the town of Statesville, will be rented at the same time. The sale will continue from day to day, till the whole is disposed of. A reasonable credit will be given for all except a part of the negroes. Terms will be more particularly made known on the day of sale.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, THEOPHILUS FALLS, JAMES CAMPBELL, Ex'ors.

May 2, 1826. All persons indebted to the estate of Robert Simonton, Esq. are requested to make immediate payment; and all those having claims against the deceased, are notified to present them, properly authenticated, within the time limited by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded against their admittance.

GEORGE L. DAVIDSON, THEOPHILUS FALLS, JAMES CAMPBELL, Ex'ors.

May 2, 1826.

Notice.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of April, a negro man named WILL, about 30 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a slender form, and when spoken to has a downcast look. Said negro was purchased by me from Mr. James McCulloch, of Mecklenburg, N. C. in December, 1820. Whoever will apprehend said negro and lodge him in any jail, and give me information so that I can get him again, shall be suitably rewarded. Information relative to him directed to Camden, S. C. will be received.

JAMES KENDRICK.

May 2, 1826.

Ruffner's Strictures.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at this office, "Strictures on a book, entitled, 'An apology for the Book of Psalms, by Gilbert McMaster.' To which are added, Remarks on a book, [by Alexander Gordon] entitled 'The design and use of the Book of Psalms.'" By HENRY RUFFNER, A. M. With an Appendix by JOHN M. WILSON, pastor of Rocky River and Philadelphia.

Delivery Bonds.

For sale, at the Office of the Journal.

DESULTORY.

A writer in the Providence, R. I. Journal, claims the invention of rail-roads, as belonging to his native state, and makes out his claim in the following way:

"I allude to the road from Smithfield South Parish, to Thompson and Killingly, Connecticut: which is still to be seen, with the improvements that are annually made, especially at this season of the year. And I positively assert, that ours is the best because it is the cheapest. Only one English Engine alone cost 2000 dollars, which sum the whole of our apparatus does not much exceed as figures will prove; for 700 good chesnut rails at \$3 amounts to only \$21, and it ought to be remembered that this is all the expense we are at, and the inference is conclusive in our favor. We place our rails fifty to the mile by the side of the road, to pry out the wheels when they get stuck, and boots behind when wanted. It is true, more rails are used than we furnish, and people complain of the destruction of their fences; but as we have had no bills of cost to pay on that score as yet, we cannot fairly bring any thing more into account."

In the British House of Commons, on the 16th March, Mr. M. Fitzgerald, an Irish member, mentioned, in debate, that there was an instance of a bank established in Ireland by an apothecary and a captain of dragoons, who, when they stopped payment, at the end of two years, had contrived to issue notes to the amount of 490,000 pounds sterling, though in commencing business, their joint capital consisted only of the proceeds derived from the sale of the apothecary's stock, and the captain's commissariat.

It was mentioned by the Scottish members in the same debate, that the system of banking in Scotland had been in operation upwards of one hundred years, and had given universal satisfaction. Gold, he added, was never seen there.

[Nat. Gaz.]

North American Review.—The Boston Patriot announces from good authority, that by the brig Balan, a respectable list of new subscribers to the North American Review has been received from Buenos Ayres, at the head of which is the distinguished patriot and statesman, Don Bernardino Rivadavia, well known to the world as the restorer of good order and government in his native country, and as her distinguished Ambassador to the Court of Great Britain. Having lately returned from his embassy to the circle of his affectionate friends and grateful fellow-citizens, he has been elected by the Constituent Congress, sitting in Buenos Ayres, President of the United Provinces of Rio de la Plata. The well-deserved and widely-spreading fame of the North American Review, does honor to our Republic.

Baltimore Patriot.

English Etiquette.—The following joke is in circulation, as an original of one of the noble Secretary's official despatches:

"The Duke of St. Albans is requested by Mrs. Coutts to invite Lord Sefton to a party at her house, on the —."

And the following is the answer sent thereto:

"Lord Sefton's compliments to Mrs. Coutts's Lord in Waiting, and regrets that a previous engagement will prevent his attending Mrs. Coutts on the —." [Some of our readers, perhaps, may not know, that Mrs. Coutts was formerly a fourth-rate actress, who after being for many years the *chere amitie* of Coutts, the opulent banker, became his wife, and in a few weeks thereafter his widow. She is enormously rich, and is about to marry (on dit) the Duke of St. Albans, a young nobleman of 29. Mrs. C. is about 50, very fat and very frank in her manners. Her income is estimated at 90,000*l.* (about 400,000 dollars) per annum! She is the mother-in-law of the ladies of Sir Francis Burdett and the Earl of Guilford.]

N. Y. Advocate.

A Dazzling Argument.—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to Rabbi Joshua, "that your God is every where, and boast that he resides amongst your nation. I should like to see him." "God's presence is indeed every where," replied Joshua, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal eye can behold his glory." The emperor insisted. "Well," said Joshua, "suppose we try to look first at one of his ambassadors?" The emperor consented. The Rabbi took him in the open air at noon-day, and bid him look at the sun in its meridian splendour. "I cannot," said Trajan, "the light dazzles me." "Thou art unable," said Joshua, "to endure the light of one his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator? Would not such a sight annihilate thee?"

Hebrew Tales.

To the Editor of the Democratic Press.

PRINCETON, (N. J.) APRIL 20.

Mr. Editor,—As the Washington Press appears to be gagged with a squamishness, as sudden as it is extraordinary, I have, after deliberation, determined to communicate to you for publication, the following extract from a letter of a Washington Correspondent. If the Senate of the United States can stomach such eruptions from the Virginia Senator, surely the public will neither be injured nor infected by it. These things ought to be known, that if they deserve odium or reproach they may fall on the proper objects. The letter is from an intelligent gentleman of this state, now at the seat of government.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 22.—"On Tuesday and Wednesday, nearly the whole time of the Senate was engrossed by Randolph, who spoke on the first day about four hours, and on the last about six or six and a half. According to custom there was little in reference to the subject under discussion; but he availed himself of the opportunity to pour out a continued uninterrupted stream of the most vulgar ribaldry and slanderous invective that was ever heard, mixed up with a great deal of eloquence, fancy, taste and information. He called Mr. Adams, a Traitor. Mr. Southard had kept a little school, and disgraced the navy by bringing into service that recreant catiff—the slayer of Decatur. He branded Mr. Holmes of Maine, as a Liar—pronounced him a 'dangerous fool,'—said he was a would-be appointed collector of Eastport, and insinuated that the appointment would be to the infinite advancement of smuggling. Talked of his late duel—how it was brought about—of the 'flag end of European Diplomacy' coming among us to poison our morals with their principles, and our bodies with their French cookery, eaten by candle-light—of boarding schools for young ladies, and a thousand et cetera—equally relevant to the subject under discussion. He said the Administration had beaten Shakespeare all hollow. He had conceived the character of Mr. Justice Shallow—and it was supposed that human genius could scarcely pourtray such another insignificant character, but he had attempted again and with equal success, had given us Master Slender. This administration had gone further, it had surpassed Shakespeare. It had found a character still more insignificant than Master Slender—a mere negative, and it had made of such an animal—a Secretary of the Treasury. He asked, 'where he was? who had seen him? I have not seen him during the entire session, and so help me God, I have not heard his name mentioned since his report was sent to the house. He will die, and when he dies, he will add an item to the bill of mortality, and that is all that can be said of him.' The President, he said, has sold himself, the nation and congress, and had failed to obtain the price stipulated, power: he had no power—he was in trammels. He was mere clay in the hands of the Potter—and yet, Mr. President, he is not Clay. One John was as much as England could endure. France, he believed, had never had but one. We have had two already. I trust in God, Mr. President, we shall never have another John elected while I live!!! [It is presumed John C. Calhoun, the President of the Senate, will take this to himself.]

"He pronounced Mr. Webster a vile slanderer. Mr. Livingston the most contemptible and degraded of beings, whom no man ought to touch, unless with a pair of tongs.—Newton, from Virginia, a dunce—a vile catiff—a recreant to the faith. He read a letter, giving an account of Mr. Adams' conversion. He said, Giles was the procurer—Jefferson the corrupter, and Adams the corruptee. The account was substantially this.—Giles, who was placed on some committee with Adams, found him rather cool and reserved, he endeavored to overcome it—he called on him in his carriage frequently, when the weather was bad, and carried him to the house.—In a short time the reserve wore off. On one occasion, observing Mr. Adams much depressed, he enquired the reason. Mr. Adams told him, he was distressed—he had uniformly and cordially acted with the federalists—but he had discovered that the leading men of that party were engaged in a plot to disserve the Union, to join the Canadas, and place themselves under the protection of Great Britain. That he had been invited to join in this project. That his feelings revolted from such men and such measures, and he wished to leave them, and acquaint the President with what was going forward, but he did not know how his communication would be received.

Giles undertook for him, the interview took place with Jefferson, and Adams, abandoned his old friends. The first fruits of the bargain, was in reference to the habeas corpus act, in which the federalists, not suspecting the treachery, and having great confidence in Mr. Adams, united. Mr. Randolph said, that Mr. Bayard had frequently spoken of this act of treachery, and complained of having been completely gulled.

"He went on in this kind of strain without interruption till after seven o'clock in the evening; during which time, it is said, he drank four bottles of port, which were handed to him on his desk, tumbler after tumbler. When the house adjourned, he became irritated at not being able to find a paper he was looking after—pronounced the Capitol the sink of corruption, declared he would be a second Cockburn—set fire to a bundle of papers, which he scattered about the Senate room—directed the door keeper not to touch them—let all go together—Holmes, it is said, undertook to come him for his abuse of him—but was prevented by the interference of others. What think you of all this—of the body where it is allowed?

A large and highly respectable Public Meeting has been held in the city of New-York, to take into consideration the case of Mr. Jefferson, at which the Mayor of the City presided, and the Collector of the Port acted as Secretary. At this meeting, resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of high respect for his virtues, and sympathy for his misfortunes; and a committee, of twenty-four of the first citizens of the place, were appointed to receive contributions from the inhabitants, towards the purpose of relieving him from the pecuniary claims upon him.

Ambergris.—The origin of this substance is involved in complete obscurity. All that we know of it is, that it is most commonly found in lumps floating on the ocean, sometimes adhering to rocks, sometimes in the stomachs of fish—but whence does it come? by what process is it formed? Every body knows the history of that greasy substance called Adipocire—that on digging up the bodies in the cemetery of St. Innocent's at Paris, many of them were found in part converted into a substance resembling spermaceti; and that it has since been ascertained, that if the flesh of animals, instead of undergoing putrefaction in air, undergoes the slower changes which take place under water, in a running stream, it is gradually converted into this substance. It is not an improbable conjecture, that Ambergris is the flesh of dead fish which has undergone this change—that it is marine Adipocire.—And this conjecture is corroborated by a fact which was lately stated in one of the American newspapers: A marine animal of gigantic size has lately been discovered and dug up, in the groove of one of whose bones was found a matter closely resembling Ambergris. This animal, which is supposed to be extinct, had been buried for an incalculable time.

Apple Trees.—We have been credibly informed that to graft the apple tree on Sycamore, will be the means of preventing the fruit from being destroyed by frosts, even in the lowest and coldest ground. The apple keeps pace with the growth of the stump, which makes the tree very large, and it blooms so late in the spring that the cold does not affect it. It would certainly be well for our farmers to try the experiment.

[Jefferson Ohio Gazette.]

Cheap Paint.—Take a pound of potatoes, skinned and well baked, bruise them in three or four times that weight of boiling water and pass them through a hair sieve. Add two pounds of fine chalk in powder, mixed with double its weight of water, and stir the whole well together. The mixture will form a glue, to which any coloring matter may be added, even charcoal, brick or soot, which will make a cheap and durable paint, for barns and fences.

Hops.—A farmer in Middlesex county, Mass. cultivated five acres with hops the last year, and sold the crop for \$2,200, or \$440 per acre. He plants 800 hills to the acre. The editor of the Concord Gazette believes that hops can be raised for 7 cents per pound as easily as corn for one dollar per bushel.

It is estimated that the sums hazarded at the gaming-tables of Paris, amount to the enormous total of three hundred and fifty millions of francs a year.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of W. and J. Montgomery, for the relief of Walker K. Armistead, and for the regulation of the salaries of certain officers in the Indian Department, were passed to a third reading. About two hours were passed in secret session, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Panama appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Berrien. Mr. Berrien and Mr. Randolph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Holmes against it, when the question was taken on it, and it was rejected. Ayes 19—nays 24. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the Revolution was, after an unsuccessful motion to lay it on the table, committed with instructions, on motion of Mr. Estill, of Vir. The bill may be considered as lost, at least for the present session. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Illinois Canal bills. The former was subsequently ordered to a third reading to-day, and the other was recommitted.

MAY 4.—In the Senate yesterday, the bills to dispose of certain pieces of ground in the city of St. Louis; to authorize the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore; for the purchase of a site for an arsenal at St. Louis; and to grant certain grounds in the city of Detroit to the corporation of that city, were passed to a third reading. The bill making appropriation for the Panama Mission, was passed by a vote of 23 to 19. The amendment to the Judiciary Bill was adhered to by a vote of 29 to 12. The discussion on the Bankrupt Bill was resumed, and Mr. Randolph occupied the floor till the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill appropriating \$100,000 to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Capt. S. Decatur, and others, the representatives of those officers who were concerned in the cutting-out of the frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, was discussed in Committee of the Whole; and after being reported to the House, was laid on the table. Several other private bills were subsequently taken up and passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading to-day. Mr. Strong, of N. York, made an effort, in pursuance of notice he gave last week, to call up a bill relative to school lands in the different States, but the motion was not sustained, not owing to any hostility to the bill itself, but to the lateness of the session, the necessity of going through the bills in the order in which they have been reported by the select committee, and the fact that this bill involves new principles, which might possibly lead to a discussion.

In the Senate, Mr. Van Buren moved that the Senate adhere to their amendment to the U. S. Court Bill. On this motion considerable debate arose, in the course of which Mr. Branch said, that he had understood that the friends of the Administration in the House of Representatives were opposed to this amendment, because it would prevent the appointment of a certain gentleman, who had been fixed on to occupy the place on the Supreme Bench. Mr. Rowan stated in relation to the nomination of Robert Trimble to fill the place of Judge Todd, that he regretted the President had deemed it his duty to make the nomination while this bill was pending, and that it was made against the wishes of both himself and colleague. He intimated a determination to oppose it whenever it should be called up.

The motion to adhere was carried—Ayes 29; Nays 12.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed—and then, went on to answer the argument of Mr. Hayne, delivered on Monday. Mr. R. commenced with a eulogy on the spirit of proud independence with which every freeholder in Virginia now acted, and described the blessings which the present Constitution of that ancient and renowned Commonwealth distributed among her inhabitants. He then adverted to the deleterious effects of the paper system—glanced at the subject of slavery—and as a reason why he preferred black slaves to white slaves, that the black slaves never injured the white breed, and never became politicians, or came to Congress. He was opposed to the press, for the same reasons he was opposed to standing armies—he was for his friend from Missouri, because his friend was for him.—The policy of the Government was to buy up all the presses they could get, and if the Bankrupt Bill passed, it mattered not one straw whether Andrew Jackson, or John Quincy Adams, be elected the next President. He did not believe the President of the U. S. would be able to read the bill, consisting, as it did, of 78 pages and 93 sections, and he did not believe the members of the Senate had been able to give it the attention it required. He called the President's Message to the House of Representatives, on the Panama Mission, a Stump speech, and pronounced the

speech of another Professor, puerile, silly and self-sufficient—he declared he never asked a gentleman for money in the course of his life—and he never could do it.—He gave a receipt to make a Bank—and denounced Unitarians in politics, who were trying to make a unit of this government. No family ever flourished without a family bible, and in buying a bible, he always would buy one from the old booksellers, not one who would sell a bible that had the 7th commandment printed, without the word *not*, though the omission of the word would suit very well the principles of some of the high dignitaries of this government. He never knew a man who was a Theologian, and Sir Robert Walpole never allowed the subject of religion to be discussed by Divines at his table, because, if he did, he should hear nothing but profanity. The American people are not the 100th part as enlightened as they ought to be—and a certain great orator and philosopher who proved that Congress had the right to dig Canals, because they could establish post roads, could neither speak grammatically, nor write grammatically.—He protested against the eulogy paid to the mercantile community by Mr. Hayne, and throughout the whole of his remarks, dealt out the most unsparring abuse against the Administration, and particularly against the Secretary of State, without, however, expressly naming him.

He concluded his remarks, by giving information that he had a fine double-barrel gun at home, which, he said, was at the service of any sheriff who might dare to come in his neighborhood, to execute any of the provisions of that law; or any agent of the Government who might venture upon his lands, for the purpose of laying out roads and canals.—He did not care whether constitutional or not. It mattered not to him what the Supreme Court said—thank God, he could pull a trigger—he would use his double-barrel gun. What could they do with him—hang him? But that question must be tried by a *Charlotte* Jury: not by a Jury of this poor, miserable corrupt 10 miles square. A jury of the District of Columbia was no more competent to try a freeman, than a jury of free negroes. If those with whom he had been acting persevered in support of such a law as the one under consideration, he would quit them forever. So help him God, he never would vote with them again upon any question whatever. He would not vote with the administration, but never, never would he vote with any men that gave their sanction to that bill—and if the bill passed, he would not vote for Andrew Jackson. He gave that warning, he said, and so help him God, he would adhere to his determination.

MAY 5.—In the Senate, Mr. Benton, from the Select Committee to which was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Macon, to reduce the patronage of the Executive Department of the Government, yesterday made a report, accompanied by six bills for that purpose. The bills relate to the selection of papers to publish the laws, to the collection and faithful disbursement of public money, to the appointment of Postmasters, the appointment of Cadets and Midshipmen, and to the power of the President to dismiss at pleasure the Military and Naval Officers from service. The discussion on the Bankrupt Bill was renewed by Mr. Berrien, of Ga. and Mr. Hayne, in favor of the bill, and Mr. Randolph against it. The bill was finally laid on the table on motion by Mr. Hayne, from a belief that the short period of the session would not admit of its being now considered with the attention the subject demanded, and Mr. H. gave notice that he would call it up at an early period of the next session, in the full confidence that the Senate would then give it its sanction in time to ensure its passage through the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, a report was made by the Naval Committee, on the subject of the removal to this country of the remains of Captain Oliver H. Perry, stating that it is unnecessary to make any legislative provisions on the subject. Mr. Peters, of Md. offered a resolution on the subject, and commenced some observations, but was pronounced out of order. He then moved to consider the report, but the motion was not sustained. Several private bills passed through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be read a 3d time to-day. Among the bills which were passed yesterday, was a bill to amend the several acts providing for a Territorial Government in Florida.

MAY 6.—In the Senate, bills, for the relief of Clark McPherrin, for the relief of Noah Noble, and to aid certain Creek Indians, in their removal beyond the Mississippi, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, there was a long discussion on the bill providing for the relinquishment of certain lands sold by the United States in Ohio, which, with the routine business, occupied the whole day. It appears from a resolution introduced by Mr. Stewart, of Pa. as to a report from the Committee on Roads and Canals, that no report will be made before the termination of the session, in relation to the Chesapeake and

Ohio Canal. The report will be completed during the next month: the object of the resolution, which was not finally acted upon, is to authorize the Secretary of War to have the report printed during the recess of Congress, and to transmit it to the members, in order that it may be examined previous to the next session, when it is proposed to act upon it.

WASHINGTON, MAY 5.—A report, accompanied by several documents, and introductory to a series of bills, was yesterday made, in the Senate, by Mr. Benton, from a committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the patronage of the Executive Government of the United States. The subject and the report together were deemed of sufficient importance by the Senate to order six thousand extra copies of the report and documents to be printed.

The nature of the report may be understood, in part, at least, from the following general statement of the subjects of the several bills:

One of these bills proposes to provide, that, from and after the 1st day of Dec. next the number of papers selected to publish the laws of the United States and public advertisements, shall not be less than three in each State, and may be equal to half the representation of each State in Congress; in each Territory, one; and, in the District of Columbia, three; the selection to be made by the Senators and Representatives from each State, and the Delegates from Territories; the papers in the District of Columbia to be selected by the Secretary of State, he giving the preference to those papers having the greatest number of actual subscribers.

Another of the bills provides for securing in office faithful collectors and disbursers of the revenue, and to displace defaulters, by requiring the President to lay before Congress, once in every four years, commencing with the first week in January next, a statement of the accounts of all the officers under the authority of the Executive Government, who hold offices charged with the collection or disbursement of public moneys, who shall have failed to account for such moneys before the 30th September preceding; their offices to be vacated, from the period of such information being communicated to Congress. It also provides, that, upon the nomination of officers to fill the vacancies occasioned by removals, the President shall state the reasons for such removals; and it repeals the act of May 15, 1820, limiting the term of office of certain officers.

A third of the bills provides, that no person shall receive the appointment of Postmaster, where the emoluments exceed a certain amount per annum, except upon a nomination of the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

A fourth of the bills provides, that the appointment of Cadets to the Military Academy, shall be apportioned among the several States according to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress from each State: the appointments to be so made that one Cadet shall be taken from each electoral District; or, from each Congressional district; that one shall be appointed from each Territory, and one from the District of Columbia.

A fifth provides for the appointment of Midshipmen in the Navy, in a manner similar to the appointment of Cadets, as specified above; and directs that no person shall receive the appointment of Midshipman, unless he be over fourteen, and under twenty-one years of age.

The sixth and last bill provides, that the commissions of the officers of the Army and Navy shall no longer be made out "to continue in force during the pleasure of the President," but "to continue in force during good behavior;" and that no officer shall hereafter be dismissed the service, but by sentence of a Court Martial, or upon an address to the President, by both Houses of Congress.

Nat. Int.

Commissioner of the Customs.—A bill has been reported in the House of Representatives to establish the Office of Commissioner of the Customs, which shall be attached to the Treasury Department. It proposes to transfer to this office from the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the First Comptroller, and of the Fifth Auditor, all matters appertaining to the Collection of the Revenue, to Revenue Cutters, and to Light Houses, Beacons, Buoys, and Piers. As this bill proposes to collect into one office the business connected with the Revenue that is now scattered through several offices; and as it is contemplated that the Clerks now employed upon the business to be transferred with it, thereby preventing an increase of salaries, there can be but little, if any objection to the measure. That great convenience and much advantage would result from it, there can be no doubt.

National Journal.

It is understood that the nomination of Jas. Cooley, of Ohio, to be Charge des Affaires to Peru, and that of John Jas. Appleton, to be Charge des Affaires to Sweden, were yesterday confirmed by the Senate. The nomination of J. F. Hamtramck, to be Indian Agent to the Osage Indians, was also confirmed yesterday.

Nat. Int.

Senatorial Sarcasm.—On Monday last, says the Alexandria Gazette, while the bill for the relief of Amasa Stetson was pending in the Senate, Mr. Noble of Indiana, rose to make a motion, and had actually commenced his address to the Chair, when the Vice-President turned his head aside, and entered into conversation with one of the Senators. Mr. Noble patiently waited until the *tele-tele* was ended, then remarked, "If the Chair has got through with its private business, I will proceed."

Topaz.—This valuable mineral is said to be found in the town of Monroe, Fairfield co. Con. equal in beauty and value to the topaz of Saxony.

INTELLIGENCE.

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 8.

FROM HAVANA.—To a correspondent at Havana, the Chronicle is indebted for the following very late intelligence from that place. From the very great facilities possessed by him of obtaining correct information, the utmost reliance may be placed in the contents of his letter.

HAVANA, April 26.—Since my last, the only thing new is the arrival of a Spanish ship of war, the *Saffino* from Cadiz and Cuba, having on board three Brigadier Generals for this garrison, which at present is very large; much to the astonishment of every enlightened person here, one of them is a black man, who rendered essential service in Peru, but the Captain General, no doubt, will not permit him to take the command of a brigade, even of the black troops here; it is even whispered he will be sent back. The Spanish squadron, consisting of the *Guerrero* 74, and five very large frigates were, according to last accounts, at St. Jago de Cuba, they are under the orders of Admiral Laborde, and it is rumored they are destined for the Main, "which if so," will be declared in a state of blockade.

As to our internal situation, all is quiet, and since the late communication of your President on the subject of the Panama Congress, (as regards the Islands of Porto Rico and Cuba,) has been received, public confidence has entirely been restored and no dread is entertained of an invasion—at the same time, General Vives is actively employed in placing every department upon the most efficient footing. The Island is divided into four military divisions, each division commanded by a general officer of known talents and experience: these are again sub-divided into 32 sections, each under the orders of a tried officer; troops have been sent from here to fill up the different posts, and no country, I assert, presents at this moment so military and secure a state of defence. The amount of troops at present in the whole Island may be calculated at 25,000 men.

We have a frigate and 2 brigs of war in the harbor, which, with the squadron at Cuba, composes the Spanish naval force in those seas.

It requires a large sum to maintain so very large a force, and I am of opinion, the Intendant will have to lay on heavier taxes, which will be very impolitic, as the people of this country, like all others, are not very great friends to high taxation.

PANAMA.—The editor of the New-York Times has been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American gentleman now in Panama, under date of the 20th December, of which the following is an extract.

"I presume the Congress which is about assembling here, makes some little noise in the United States, and that it will do so throughout the world, as the representatives who have already arrived, are all men of the first talent and ability in their respective countries. Those members who have arrived are Messrs. Pedro, Gual, and Pardo for Peru. Some private conferences have taken place with regard to preliminary arrangement, but nothing of consequence can take place until the members from the other new states arrive, which will probably be not before April. It is rumored that Bolivar intends visiting this place during the sittings of Congress.—He is at present in the interior of Upper Peru. A short time since, 2000 troops passed through here for Carthage, but their ultimate destination is uncertain; it is, however, supposed to be intended to assist the Mexicans in a descent on Cuba. This division is to be followed by two more of greater strength, so that it is evident there is something in the wind, but Bolivar is a man who generally keeps his own councils. It is very extraordinary that more than two thirds of the troops who passed here, were the prisoners taken at Junin and Ayacucho."

The ministers Plenipotentiary of Peru gave on the first day of Easter, in commemoration of the battles of Ayacucho, one of the most splendid fetes ever witnessed in this country. Their E. E. the ministers of Colombia were present.

From Africa.—The British colonial possessions on the African Coast, it will appear from the following letter, are not to be quietly retained more than those in Asia. In the latter, a war has been carried on by the Burmese for many months, and in the former, hostilities are meditating. Besides what relates to local affairs, it will be seen, from our correspondent's letter, that the British officers are at their old tricks in impressing our seamen, and that there is a Captain Clevering, who has the honor to command H. B. M. ship *Redwing*, on the African station, whose wings need clipping.

Boston Patriot.

Extract of a letter to the editors, dated, Villa Du Praya, St. Jago, March 16.

"An attack is anticipated at Bathurst, River Gambia, from the king of Bara, and on the 6th inst. all the merchants and persons able to bear arms were enrolled as militia men, to defend the island. The cause of this disturbance I do not know.

It is not, however, the first time that powerful chief has meditated the destruction of the British settlements on the Gambia, and compelled them to treat on favorable terms. It is reported that he has 800 boats in requisition to embark his troops, who are armed with muskets and well supplied with ammunition.

"While the brig *Pharos*, Capt. Merchant, of Boston, was at anchor off Sierra Leone, on the 6th December last, two of her crew were pressed on board H. B. M. ship *Redwing*, Capt. Clevering." On Capt. Merchant's personal application for his men, he was treated with much indignity, and the men still detained. A few days afterwards, Commodore Bullen arrived, to whom Capt. Merchant made another application for his men, who promised to inquire into the circumstances, and who the next morning returned one of the men alleging, that the other was an Englishman, because he could produce no protection.

"While H. B. M. ship *Redwing* remains on the coast under her present commander, it would be desirable, and an act highly necessary for the protection of the American commerce, that the United States employ a national vessel of equal force, to check every abuse of haughty and impudent British commanders towards the American flag and her citizens trading on the coast of Africa."

* Captain C. is well known by his conduct at this place when passenger in the *Iphigenia*, in 1822, and subsequently when in command of the *Pleasant* at Sierra Leone the same year, and for his forcibly taking from the Portuguese authorities at Ponto Sal, St. Anthony, the brig *Eliza*, in their possession detained for acts of piracy, conducting her over to St. Vincent, and after plundering all her cargo and stores, as stated by the governor of St. Vincent, Capt. Clevering delivered her up to him in July last. He is the same person who wantonly fired into the brig *Ruby, of Rucksport, in the harbor of St. Nicholas, under the guns of the fort, while the captain was on shore, and forcibly searched the vessel, in July last.*

FROM LIBERIA.—Very late intelligence, of a most encouraging character, has been received by the Board of Managers of the American Colonization Society, from the Colony on the African Coast.—The best hopes of its friends are in a fair way to be realized. The vessel which lately sailed from Boston with a number of emigrants, arrived in safety in 34 days passage, and all the passengers were landed in good health, and received as *brothers and sisters* by the other settlers. The Captain of the vessel describes it as a delightful place; and the despatches from the Colonial Agent afford the strongest evidence of the success of this experiment, and of the prosperity of the Colony. It is probable we shall have it in our power to publish, somewhat in detail, the accounts from the Agents of the Colony. Meanwhile, as a part of the interesting information which they furnish, may be mentioned the destruction of three slave-factories by the forces of the Colony, and an accession of 116 liberated Africans. New settlements are forming in the neighborhood of the Capital, (Monrovia) and it is with pride that the friends of this enterprise, and the steady and disinterested laborers for its welfare, behold, in its present aspect, the elements of a great, free, Christian, and educated People, on a coast hitherto enveloped in the thick gloom of ignorance and overshadowing clouds of barbarism and superstition.

It is with great regret the Board have heard of the death of Mr. Sessions, their Agent, who accompanied the emigrants from Boston to Liberia, who was taken ill on the return voyage, and died on the 4th of March, seventeen days after the departure of the vessel from Liberia. He was a zealous and able agent, and much endeared to the Colonists who went out with him. Although the climate of Africa is not that of the white man, it is gratifying to learn that the faithful Agent of that Colony, Mr. Ashmun, continues to enjoy good health.

Nat. Int.

INDIA.—The following is an extract of a letter from a very respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated March the 16th, to a house in New York—received by the ship *Sabina*:

"We have just received intelligence from Madras by the English ship *Melish*; that the Burmese war is at an end, and that they have been compelled to pay the British £12,500,000 sterling with an assignment of five provinces."

Deaths of Missionaries.—The *Missionary Herald*, for October, published at Calcutta, records the ravages of death among Missionaries of almost every denomination in Bengal during the last few months. "On the 29th of August, Rev. T. Maisch, of the Church Missionary Society, died; and on the 1st of October, Mrs. Ray, who was returning from England with her husband, Rev. W. Ray, of the London Missionary Society, died at the Sand Heads. Scarcely had the remains of the latter been committed to the deep, when Mr. Albrecht, Professor in the Serampore College, was removed; and now (says the *Herald*,) we have to add to the mournful list the name of Rev. J. Lawson, of the Baptist Missionary Society, who died on the 22d October. To these we add the death of the Rev. M. Frost, American Missionary at Bombay."

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NEW ORLEANS, April 6.—We have con-
versed with a gentleman who left Vera-
Cruz ten days ago. He represents every
thing as quiet in Mexico. The mines
were worked at, but hitherto had scarce-
ly paid the expenses. The German min-
ing company is the only one that had been
tolerably successful. The city of Vera-
Cruz was healthy, but had by no means
attained its former splendor. The inter-
course with the interior, and particularly
the capital, was great. Between thirty
and forty sail of shipping lay in the Roads,
most of them foreigners. It was said
that the expedition against Cuba was on
the eve of sailing. Few persons could
tell, however, the number of troops like-
ly to embark, or the port from whence
they would sail. The Mexican naval
squadron at Vera-Cruz, consisted of a
frigate and five brigs and schooners.
Smuggling was less barefaced than for-
merly; and stricter regulations were in
force at the Custom Houses.

A Mr. S. M., stepped from
his flat boat on Saturday morning last, to
get some money changed. A sharper
stepped up to him, and told him he would
change the money if he would come a-
cross the street, and in a few minutes af-
terwards M. was robbed of \$250,
in open day light.

Another day last week, two simple
countrymen from the west, having re-
ceived \$900, on account of joint sales, sat
down at a table in a tavern, to make a divi-
sion. Unfortunately, neither of them were
well acquainted with figures, and the divi-
sion proceeded slowly. One of them get-
ting out of patience, asked a well dressed
stranger, who chanced to be in the room,
to aid them. Up steps the gentleman—
takes the pile of bank notes in his hand—
glances at the amount—puts the whole
in his pocket—and deliberately walks out
of doors. The countrymen, thunder-
struck, as it were, at what they had seen,
were some time before they recovered
presence of mind to pursue the villain,
who profited by the delay to get clear
off.

"Beware of Jealousy!"—A man of the
name of Gilbert was arrested on Mon-
day, and brought before the police mag-
istrate of New-York, charged with the
murder of Maria Gilbert his wife. He
offered to make confession to the officer;
but his examination was deferred until
to-day. A number of witnesses came
forward and gave their testimony, the
substance of which is as follows. Several
weeks since the deceased came to the
Boarding house of Mrs. Wall, in Water
st. near Catherine st. The account she
gave of herself was, that she had run a-
way from her husband, who was a paint-
er, and lived in Troy. She had remain-
ed a considerable time with Mrs. Wall,
when her husband arrived, and came to
see her, which he repeated frequently,
never, however, without a violent quarrel
between them. It would appear that he
was urging her to return to Troy, and
that she refused to comply with his re-
quest. Within a few days their difference
had become more serious. Yesterday he
came to Mrs. W's when several persons
were there: his wife was sitting upon the
lap of another man, when he looked in
at the door and said, "Maria, come here."
—She went into the passage to him; no
words or altercation were heard: but a
piercing scream from her immediately
caused those in the room to rush into the
passage, where Mrs. Gilbert was found
lifeless upon the floor; the knife with
which her husband had stabbed her, lay
by her. Gilbert was walking to and fro
in a wild and hurried manner. He said
to those who addressed him: "I have
killed her, and am willing to die for it."
—The weapon had been well directed, as
it pierced the heart of the deceased, and
caused instantaneous death. It was a
butcher knife, ground to a point and
sharpened with evident design to make
its work effectual, as even the back had
been ground to a very keen edge. An
inquest was to have been held this morn-
ing: the verdict is not yet known. Mrs.
Gilbert was a native of this city, aged
about 30; she had no children. All the
witnesses agreed in a belief that Gilbert
was perfectly sober, and in his senses,
when he committed this horrible act.
N. Y. Am.

LEXINGTON, KY. APRIL 21.—On yester-
day morning Judge Call was found dead
in his room in the Lunatic Asylum, sus-
pended by the neck to one of the iron
sashes, by means of his handkerchief and
suspenders. No suspicion had been en-
tertained by the keepers of his having
any intention of putting an end to his ex-
istence.

One hundred years old!—An appropriate
centennial discourse was preached at
Hadley, Mass. on the 18th inst. by Rev.
Dr. Woodbridge, from Psalms LXXI. 9.
Cast me not off in the time of old age; for-
sake me not when my strength faileth, on the
occasion of Mrs. Smith having complet-
ed the 100th year of her age. It is stated
that Mrs. Smith still retains her mental
faculties, converses freely, and recog-
nizes persons whom she had not seen for
some years. The longevity of the fam-
ily, of which she is a member, is remark-
able. She has a brother living who is 94,
and three sisters whose ages are 90, 86
and 84—the united ages of the five, 454.
[Boston Patriot.

The Journal.

CHARLOTTE:

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1826.

The bill making appropriation for the Pana-
ma Mission, has passed the Senate without any
restriction. Mr. Berrien's instructions were ne-
gated by a vote of 24 to 19—the vote on the
passage of the bill was 23 to 19.

New and Splendid Work.—The Rev. Ezra
Stiles Ely, D. D. of the Presbyterian, and
the Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, A. M. of the
Episcopal Church, propose publishing
by subscription, "The Collateral Bible;
or a Key to the Holy Scriptures. In which
all the corresponding texts are brought
together into one view, and arranged in a
familiar and easy manner." In this work,
"every corresponding verse from Gene-
sis to Revelation is collected together,
and inserted immediately following the
verse of the chapter in which reference
is made to them; and thus the reader is
not only saved the time and labor of
searching numerous marginal references,
but he has at once presented to his view
the Holy Bible proved, interpreted, and
explained by itself, in so easy and familiar
a manner, that it can be readily under-
stood by those even of tender years."—
The usefulness and importance of this
work to the divine, the private christian,
and indeed to every one who wishes to
examine, compare, and decide for him-
self, will at once be perceived; and it can
hardly be doubted that it will meet with
liberal encouragement.

Subscriptions will be received at this
office; where a specimen of the type, and
the general plan of the work, may be ex-
amined.

The Margravine of Anspach, in her
Memoirs recently published, describes
the celebrated *Horne Tooke*, "as one whose
rancour was dreaded and abhorred; who
took a peculiar delight in looking for
errors and blemishes, and enlarging them,
by his fertile imagination, into every kind
of mental deformity. The singularity of
his disposition made him neither an en-
emy to vice, nor a friend to virtue. He
would see the one oppressed, and the
other extolled, without any sensations
but those which might create an occasion
for him to take advantage of either."—
This description, with some additions,
would suit very well an honorable Sena-
tor who represents "the chivalry of Vir-
ginia," and whose ravings and vile slan-
ders have disgusted the country and dis-
graced the Senate.

It is admitted now, by some of the op-
position,—at least by our worthy friend
of the Observer,—that Mr. Randolph's
fanfaronades have had the effect to injure
the "cause in which he is unhappily (!)
engaged." However "unhappily" his
exertions may have terminated, it is
doubtless true, that the cause is no more
worthy than the advocate; and that they
are both reprobated by a large majority
of the sedate and intelligent portion of
the community.

The "representative of the chivalry of
Virginia" is probably, ere this, on his
way to Europe, as the New-York papers
state that he had engaged his passage to
Liverpool in the packet ship York, which
was to have sailed on Monday, the 8th
instant. This will make his third voy-
age to England, in the space of four or
five years; but a change of climate does
not alleviate the mental malady which
embitters his existence, and reduces him
to that state in which he is neither desir-
ed as a friend, nor feared as an enemy.

Fortunate Dreaming.—The editor of the
N. Y. Commercial Advertiser states, that
a friend of his dreamed on Tuesday night,
that a ticket with No. 39 on it, would
draw a prize—the next morning he pur-
chased a share having that number, and
on Thursday morning it came out a thou-
sand dollars. According to the ancients,
Two gates the silent house of sleep adorn,
Of polished ivory this, that of transparent horn:
True visions through transparent horn arise;
Through polished ivory pass deluding lies:

And it unfortunately happens, that most
of the dreams which visit mortals in our
degenerate days, pass through the "ivory
gate." Once and a while, as in the in-
stance above-mentioned, a dream slips

through the gate of "transparent horn;"
and when this occurs, the fact is well
worth publishing.

In the report of the proceedings of the
House of Representatives on the bill for
the relief of the surviving officers of the
revolution, we notice a short speech from
Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, in which he
refers to the case of Col. Cunningham,
now living in penury and want. Mr.
Thompson stated, that "when he was an
orphan boy in the service of a merchant,
this old soldier was indulging with some
few friends, and was overtaken by liquor.
In this situation, he left his horse tied to
a rack during the night. Such was the
impression which the old man's story
had made on his (Mr. Thompson's) mind,
that he recollected well his *stealing hay*
from a neighboring stable to feed the
horse."

We learn from the Fayetteville Observer,
that Gov. Burton has recently visited Wilming-
ton, seen the *Dredging Machine* in operation,
and is of opinion that it will answer the pur-
pose for which it was procured. It would ap-
pear, also, that the Governor has been busy in
making preparations, to recommence operations
on the river between Fayetteville and Wilming-
ton. We trust his labors will not, like those of
his predecessors, have the effect of "throwing
real improvement at a yet greater distance;"
and we cannot but flatter ourselves with the
hope, that his excellency's next speech will
give a very different account of our improve-
ments,—that they are judiciously planned, skil-
fully executed, and rapidly approaching to a
successful termination.

A part of the McIntosh party of Creek In-
dians recently passed through Fayetteville, on
their return home. The Observer says they
spoke indignantly of their treatment at Wash-
ington, declaring it cold and neglectful. O-
thers, entitled to at least equal credit, give a
different account of their treatment—if they
were neglected, the fault was no doubt their
own: But it is not a matter of wonder that they
should speak as represented, considering the
influence under which they act, and that the
price of iniquity has been snatched from their
grasp. We suspect they have no better cause
of complaint, than that even-handed justice has
been meted out to them; and their assertions
will pass for what they are worth with intelli-
gent and impartial men.

[Communicated for the Journal.]
STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
RUTHERFORD COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, 1826.
The Grand Jurors of the county of Ruther-
ford and State of North-Carolina, being deeply
concerned for the welfare, prosperity and hap-
piness of the Southern States, and particularly
of their own State, and feeling great solicitude
for its internal peace, beg leave to present as a
grievance a certain address, purporting to have
been delivered before the North-Carolina Manu-
mission Society, on the 9th of September, 1825,
by Moses Swaim, in the county of Randolph.

The grand jurors aforesaid, cannot but believe
the principles contained in said address are dan-
gerous in their tendency, and calculated to rouse
the slave population of this country to insur-
rection, with all its concomitant evils of civil
discord, rapine and murder:—that its effects on
the community must lead to consequences the
most fatal and disastrous, and the plains of Car-
olina will become the theatre upon which is to
be re-enacted the bloody scenes of St. Domingo.
The reasons of their opposition are too nume-
rous, plain and palpable, to the most ordinary
capacity, to be here enumerated, explained, or
enforced.

JAMES ERWIN, Foreman.
Moses Lagon, Sherwood Upchurch, Edmond
Tomberlain, Jacob Carrell, Richard Eskridge,
John Amos, John Hardestie, Jonathan King,
David Allen, H. Grant, Robert Baker, Reuben
Prackton, William Green, Jason Johnson, Green
Crawk.

The Cape Fear is unusually low for the
season; so low, that the Steam Boats
Cotton Plant and North Carolina could
only get up within 53 miles of town,
whence their cargoes were brought up
in lighters. The Cotton Plant brought
most of the cargo of the brig Damon, at
Wilmington from New York, consisting
of Spring Goods, &c. for merchants of
this town. Country merchants will find
goods plenty and very low.

It would be well for planters and coun-
try merchants who have not yet brought
their cotton to market, and whose wants
may compel them to do so during the
year, to make no longer delay; for if the
river should continue low generally
throughout the summer, the difficulties
of navigation will prevent purchasers
from giving even the low price which the
article now commands. Besides, the
advice from abroad are more unpromis-
ing than ever—No demand and prices de-
clining.
Fayetteville Observer.

Chameleon.—A man in Boston is exhib-
iting a living Chameleon from Mogadore.
The advertiser states that the animal has
not been known to take any kind of food
for these last four months—this is consid-
ered as a proof that he
"Eats the air for food."

His tongue is composed of solid white
flesh, and is nearly five inches long.

WASHINGTON, MAY 3.—We have been
informed that the ill state of Mr. King's
health has determined him to resign the
mission to England, and to ask permis-
sion to return to the United States; and
that his request has been acceded to.
He will probably leave England in the
course of next month. Nat. Int.

"Chivalry."—The Washington Oppo-
sition Telegraph, in its attempts to white-
wash the conduct of Mr. Randolph in his
affair with Mr. Clay, says, he was "im-
pelled by a high sense of honor, and re-
solved that the chivalry of Virginia, the
reputation of his native State, should not
suffer in the person of her Representa-
tive, and therefore accepted the chal-
lenge." Where, it is asked, was this pride
of chivalry, when the following magnani-
mous transaction took place. At the sale
of the effects of the late Russian Minister,
in Washington, Mr. Randolph was pres-
ent, and finding that the Steward of the
President was bidding on some table
cloths and other articles, he, for a very
obvious object, ran them up extravaganti-
ly; and when the articles were struck off
to him, he not only refused to pay for
them, but suffered them to be advertised
for resale at the expense of the Chivalrous
Representative of the Ancient Domin-
ion. Small things frequently best test
true character.

The public are advised to be on their
guard against Counterfeit *Two Dollar*
Bills on the Planters' Bank of this State,
and on the Bank of Augusta. They are
badly executed, and will be easily detect-
ed by good judges, but may, nevertheless,
be imposed upon a numerous class of our
citizens. The circulation of a considera-
ble number of these spurious bills was
arrested in this town a few days since.

The Influenza.—This Epidemic, we un-
derstand, rages much more violently in
some of our Western Counties, than it
has done here. In one family in Jasper
there have been ten deaths. It is said to
resemble in type, the cold plague that pre-
vailed at the North in 1812 and 1813.
Georgia Reporter.

Native Arsenic.—A locality of this min-
eral has been discovered in Lewis, Essex
co. N. Y. and will probably become val-
uable to the owner and a subject of curi-
osity to mineralogists. The substance is
so soft that it may be reduced to a pow-
der in a glass mortar, and when pulver-
ized, it retains its steelgray lustre. For-
ty grains of the mineral in powder, ex-
posed in a crucible to red heat, was re-
duced in weight to fifteen grains. The
mineral is found in a vein from 12 to 18
inches wide, which traverses a granite
rock. The arsenic can be separated from
the iron with very little labor and ex-
pense. Bost. Trav.

Great haul of Herrings.—We learn that
there were taken at one haul, by Mr.
Milburn, at Mr. Young's Landing, on
Wednesday the 19th ult. as nearly as as-
certained, three hundred thousand Herrings,
said to be the greatest known in the
neighborhood, for many years. Nat. Int.

Among the wonders of the west may
now be reckoned a child born with teeth,
as stated in a western paper. They ap-
pear natural except the eye-teeth, which
projected like the tusks of a hog.

NEWBURG, N. Y. APRIL 25.

Mystery.—On the 20th of September,
1822, a gentleman, with a son and daugh-
ter, from 13 to 15 years of age, came
from N. York to this place in the sloop
David Porter, Capt. Seth Belknap. The
gentleman called his name Daniel M'Dan-
iels Smith, and stated to the Captain that
he was a blacksmith from Philadelphia
and was about to establish himself in the
village. He paid his passage in gold coin,
and appeared to have a quantity of that
precious metal in his possession. He
gave Capt. P. an order on the captain of a
Philadelphia vessel for his goods con-
sisting of a great quantity of iron hin-
ges, anvils, blacksmith's articles of every
description, and two chests, one filled
with books and the other clothing.—He,
with his children, then took lodgings in
the stone house of Mr. S. Hasbruck, and
have not been seen or heard of since that
time. The house, we understand, was at
that time tenanted by one Silas L. Gard-
ner. Capt. Belknap, after having taken
the order of Mr. Smith, in a week or two
received from on board the Philadelphia
vessel the goods mentioned, brought them
to this village, where they have remain-
ed from 1822 to this time, unclaimed
and uninquied after.—The owner was
an intelligent Scotch gentleman, and the
great mystery is, what has become of
him and his two children. Strong sus-
picions are afloat that they came to a
foul and untimely end, but we have no
evidence before us on that subject, and
shall therefore leave the matter for the
present, and content ourselves with giv-
ing the foregoing account of things
known.

Extraordinary Suicide.—We have this
week to record one of the most extraor-
dinary instances of self-murder that has
ever, in the course of our editorial career,
come under our observation. Indeed, we
doubt whether a similar instance can be

found on record.—The case we allude to
is that of a lad, but twelve years of age,
(son of Mr. John Steel of this city,) who
deliberately put a period to his existence,
on Thursday last, by hanging himself!—
The particulars of this tragical affair, as
they have come to our knowledge, are
briefly these:—About 11 o'clock he was
observed to pass through the house and
enter the chamber; but no suspicion be-
ing entertained of his designs at the time,
he was suffered to remain till dinner
time, when his little sister was sent to
call him. Not finding him in the cham-
ber, she went into the garret where he was
discovered hanging by the neck, dead.
He had secured a rope-yarn to a beam in
the garret; fixed a noose around his neck,
and springing from a box upon which he
had stood, launched himself into eternity.
When found, his knees nearly reached
the floor; his neck was broken. All the
circumstances of the case conspire to
with the settled purpose of destroying
proof that he went deliberately to work,
himself. Hartford Mercury.

Great quantities of ice have been seen
by most of the vessels which have ar-
rived lately from Europe. It is said that
none, however, has been found below the
latitude of 42 degrees north.

Kingston (Jamaica) papers to the 8th ult.
state that a great drought has been experi-
enced at Bermuda. There was such a scarcity
of water, that the garrison and the crews of
the vessels of war were put on a daily allowance.

The number of cadets in Captain Partridge's
Military Academy at Middletown, Conn. ex-
ceeds three hundred, and a number more are
expected soon to join the institution.


DIED.
In this county, on the 9th inst. Capt. THOMAS
BLACK, a soldier of the revolution, aged 67.—
He bore an active part in our struggle for in-
dependence, and was highly esteemed for his strict
integrity and manly worth.
In Concord, on the evening of the 14th inst.
after an illness of three days, Col. JAMES A.
MEANS, Sheriff of Cabarrus county.

Dr. J. D. Boyd,
INFORMS his friends, and the pub-
lic generally, that he has just re-
ceived a fresh supply of
MEDICINES,
which he is willing to warrant as genu-
ine; and will sell upon as reasonable terms as
any person can purchase in Charleston, at the
retail prices. 3186

House of Entertainment,

AND Stage House, at the sign of the Eagle,
in Charlotte, North-Carolina, by
1a136 ROBERT WATSON.

Notice.
ALL persons indebted to me by book ac-
counts, will please call and settle their ac-
counts by cash or note. I would prefer the
cash; but a note will do, provided I have some
security of receiving payment in a reasonable
time. I have taken into view the pressure of
the times, and am disposed to give every indul-
gence I can, consistent with my situation. I
hope this notice will be attended to, as it is
disagreeable for me to be compelled to make
collection forcibly. SAML. M'COMB.
Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 6189.

For Sale.

A GOOD, strong, neat family CARRIAGE
and HARNESS for sale. It has been used
awhile, and shall go low. Appl. at this office.
May 17, 1826. 4187

Watch and Clock Repairing.
BENJ. COHEN
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of
Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has com-
menced the above business in this place, next
door north of Mr. Harris' store, where he so-
licits a share of public patronage. Clocks and
Watches will be repaired at the shortest notice,
and warranted to keep time. Charlotte, May 17, 1826. 3186

Notice.
BY request of the respectable Session of
Sugar Creek, the meeting of the Rifle
Company of Mecklenburg, commanded by A.
Robison, is postponed until the 2d Friday in
June. Members of that compa y will punctu-
ally attend this notice. May 16, 1826. ALEX. ROBISON, Capt. 1w

Lost,
ON Saturday, the 13th instant, between the
dwelling-house of the subscriber and Char-
lotte, a bundle of papers, among which were
the following:—One note on Thomas P. Berry-
hill, for \$27 83, dated August 22, 1825; one do.
on Walter Faries, with Thomas I. Grier as se-
curity, for \$35, dated January 1, 1825; one do.
on Alexander J. Porter, for \$10, date not recol-
lected; a receipt of Robert Sloan, for a note of
\$12, placed in his hands for collection; and one
other paper, of no use to any person but the
owner. All persons are cautioned against trad-
ing for said notes, as payment is stopped.
WILLIAM WILLIAMSON.
May 16, 1826. 3186

Notice.
WILL be sold, at Public Sale, on Friday,
the 24 day of June, at the late dwelling-
house of Jno. Bigham, deceased, all the personal
property not willed by the deceased, consist-
ing of thirteen likely young Negroes, and a
number of other articles too tedious to mention.
Where due attendance and reasonable credit
will be given by the subscriber. JNO. WEEKS, Executor.
May 8, 1826. 2185

Deeds for Sale at this Office.

POETRY.

NEW SONGS.

When a poor little maid feels her senses astray,
Cannot sleep on her pillow, nor rest all the day,
Sees a form still pursue her, do all that she can,
And this form should be that of a handsome
young man,
Sly neighbours will whisper then, good lack-
a-day!

The poor little maid's in a very sad way.
When of all her old friends she begins to grow
shy,
When she speaks very seldom, and speaks with
a sigh,
When tho' witty or wise, she appears like a
dunce,
And folks wonder what's come to the girl all at
once,
Sly neighbours will whisper then, good lack-
a-day!

The poor little maid's in a very sad way.
Where honour calls thee, wend thy way,
Since we must bid adieu;
The prayer that could not win thy stay
Shall still thy course pursue;
And should the storm around thee wail,
Or wild thoughts rend thy breast,
May that fond prayer with Heaven prevail,
And hush them still to rest.

Warm hearts are few, the world is cold,
In other lands than this;
And heroes learn, ere they grow old,
That love alone is bliss.
Then all in vain should glory shine
To give thee joy or rest;
Find thou a heart that loves like mine,
And thou wilt still be blest.

Route! oppression long hath wrung ye,
Bitter scorn and insult stung ye,
Is there, then, a man among ye
Now would shun his foe?

Courage be the child of sorrow,
Strength from long endurance borrow,
Slaves to-day, be free to-morrow;
On! and strike the blow!

Forward! each his bosom cheering
With the hope that's most endearing;
Freedom for his watch-word hearing;
Who would quail or fly?
Reach the goal—you're fairly started;
Strike for blessings long departed—
Lion-nerved, and lion-hearted,
Conquer now, or die!

Sweet as the calm which o'er the sea
At twilight's hour steals silently,
Are those loved minutes men may steal
From this sad world of woe and care,
To search their hearts, and blissful feel
Some early recollections there;
Some little hymn, to which the knee
Of bends in earliest infancy.

Some short prayer, which the memory
Can call forth just as easily
As when a child—or when, perhaps,
Maternal eyes would gaze and weep,
While, sinking in our sisters' laps,
They lul'd us with this prayer to sleep.
Oh, thought divine! e'en life's rough sea
That hour would gild most lovelily.

Variety.

Mixing together profit and delight.

The Count de St. Germain's Tale.

From the Memoirs of the Count of Louis XV.
By Madame du Hausset.

"At the beginning of this century, the Marquis de St. Gilles was sent Ambassador from Spain to the Hague. In his youth he had been particularly intimate with the Count de Moncade, a grandee of Spain, and one of the richest nobles of the country. Some time after the Marquis's arrival at the Hague, he received a letter from the Count, entreating him, in the name of their former friendship, to render him the greatest possible service. 'You know,' said he, 'my dear Marquis, the mortification I felt that the name of Moncade was likely to expire with me. At length, it pleased heaven to hear my prayers, and to grant me a son; he gave early promise of dispositions worthy of his birth, but he, some time since formed an unfortunate and disgraceful attachment to the most celebrated actress of the company of Toledo. I shut my eyes to this imprudence on the part of a young man whose conduct had, till then, caused me unmingled satisfaction. But having learnt that he was so blinded by passion, as to intend to marry this girl, and that he had even bound himself by a written promise to that effect, I solicited the King to have her placed in confinement. My son having got information of the steps I had taken, defeated my intentions, by escaping with the object of his passion.—For more than six months, I have vainly endeavoured to discover where he has concealed himself, but I have now some reason to think, he is at the Hague.' The Count earnestly conjured the Marquis to make the most rigid search, in order to discover his son's retreat, and to endeavour to prevail upon him to re-

turn to his home. 'It is an act of justice,' continued he, 'to provide for the girl, if she consents to give up the written promise of marriage which she has received, and I leave it to your discretion to do what is right for her, as well as to determine the sum necessary to bring my son to Madrid, in a manner suitable to his condition. I know not,' continued he, 'whether you are a father; if you are, you will be able to sympathise in my anxieties.' The Count subjoined to this letter an exact description of his son, and the young woman by whom he was accompanied. On the receipt of this letter, the Marquis lost not a moment in sending to all the inns in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, and the Hague, but in vain—he could find no trace of them. He began to despair of success, when the idea struck him, that a young French page of his remarkable for his quickness and intelligence, might be employed with advantage. He promised to reward him handsomely if he succeeded in finding the young woman, who was the cause of so much anxiety, and gave him the description of her person. The page visited all the public places for many days, without success: at length, one evening at the play, he saw a young man and woman in a box, who attracted his attention. When he saw that they perceived he was looking at them, and withdrew to the back of the box to avoid his observation, he felt confident that they were the objects of his search.—He did not take his eyes from the box, and watched every movement in it. The instant the performance ended, he was in the passage leading from the boxes to the door, and he remarked, that the young man, who doubtless observed the dress he wore, tried to conceal himself as he passed him, by putting his handkerchief before his face. He followed him, at a distance, to the inn called the *Vicomte de Turenne*, which he saw him and the woman enter; and being now certain of success, he ran to inform the Ambassador.

The Marquis de St. Gilles immediately repaired to the inn, wrapped in a cloak, and followed by his page and two servants. He desired the landlord to show him to the room of a young man and woman, who had lodged for some time in his house. The landlord, for some time, refused to do so, unless the Marquis would give their names. The page told him to take notice, that he was speaking to the Spanish Ambassador, who had strong reasons for wishing to see the persons in question. The innkeeper said, they wished not to be known, and that they had absolutely forbidden him to admit any body into their apartment, who did not ask for them by name, but that since the Ambassador desired it, he would show him their room.—He then conducted them up to a dirty, miserable garret. He knocked at the door, and waited for some time; he then knocked again pretty loudly, upon which the door was half opened. At the sight of the Ambassador and his suite, the person who opened it immediately closed it again, exclaiming that they had made a mistake. The Ambassador pushed hard against him, forced his way in, made a sign to his people to wait outside, and remained in the room. He saw before him a very handsome young man, whose appearance perfectly corresponded with the description, and a young woman, of great beauty and remarkably fine person, whose countenance, form, colour of the hair, &c. were also precisely those described by the Count de Moncade. The young man spoke first. He complained of the violence used in breaking into the apartment of a stranger living in a free country, and under the protection of its laws. The Ambassador stepped forward to embrace him, and said, 'It is useless to feign, my dear Count; I know you, and I do not come here to give pain to you or to this lady.' The young man replied that he was totally mistaken; that he was not a Count, but the son of a merchant of Cadiz; that the lady was his wife; and that they were travelling for pleasure. The Ambassador, casting his eyes round the miserably-furnished room, which contained but one bed, and some packages of the shabbiest kind, lying in disorder about the room, 'Is this, my dear child, (allow me to address you by a title which is warranted by my tender regard for your father) is this a fit residence for the son of the Count de Moncade?' The young man still protested against the use of any such language, as addressed to him. At length, overcome by the entreaties of the Ambassador, he confessed, weeping, that he was the son of the Count de Moncade, but declared that nothing should induce him to return to his father, if he must abandon a woman he adored. The young woman burst into tears, and threw herself at the feet of the Ambassador, telling him that

she would not be the cause of the ruin of the young Count; and that generosity, or rather love, would enable her to disregard her own happiness, and for his sake to separate herself from him. The Ambassador admired her noble disinterestedness. The young man, on the contrary, received her declaration with the most desperate grief. He reproached his mistress, and he declared that he would never abandon so estimable a creature, nor suffer the sublime generosity of her heart to be turned against herself. The Ambassador told him that the Count de Moncade was far from wishing to render her miserable, and that he was commissioned to provide her with a sum sufficient to enable her to return into Spain, or to live where she liked. Her noble sentiments, and genuine tenderness, he said, inspired him with the greatest interest for her, and would induce him to go to the utmost limits of his power, in the sum he was to give her; that he, therefore, promised her ten thousand florins, that is to say, about twelve hundred pounds, which would be given her the moment she surrendered the promise of marriage she had received, and the Count de M. took up his abode in the Ambassador's house and promised to return to Spain. The young woman seemed perfectly indifferent to the sum proposed, and wholly absorbed in her love, and in the grief of leaving him. She seemed insensible to every thing but the cruel sacrifice which her reason, and her love itself demanded. At length, drawing from a little portfolio the promise of marriage, signed by the Count, 'I know his heart too well,' said she, 'to need it.' Then she kissed it again, with a sort of transport, and delivered it to the Ambassador, who stood by, astonished at the grandeur of soul he witnessed. He promised her that he would never cease to take the liveliest interest in her fate, and assured the Count of his father's forgiveness.—'He will receive with open arms,' said he, 'the prodigal son, returning to the bosom of his distressed family; the heart of a father is an inexhaustible mine of tenderness. How great will be the felicity of my friend on the receipt of these tidings, after his long anxiety and affliction; how happy do I esteem myself, at being the instrument of that felicity.' Such was, in part, the language of the Ambassador, which appeared to produce a strong impression on the young man. But, fearing lest, during the night, love should regain all his power, and should triumph over the generous resolution of the lady, the Marquis pressed the young Count to accompany him to his hotel.—The tears, the cries of anguish, which marked this cruel separation, cannot be described: they deeply touched the heart of the Ambassador, who promised to watch over the young lady. The Count's little baggage was not difficult to remove, and that very evening, he was installed in the finest apartments in the Ambassador's house. The Marquis was overjoyed in having restored to the illustrious house of Moncade the heir of its greatness, and of its magnificent domains. On the following morning, as soon as the young Count was up, he found tailors, dealers in cloth, lace, stuff, &c. out of which he had only to choose. Two valets de chambre, and three laquais, chosen by the Ambassador for their intelligence and good conduct, were in waiting in his anti-chamber, and presented themselves, to receive his orders. The Ambassador showed the young Count the letter he had just written to his father, in which he congratulated him on possessing a son, whose noble sentiments and striking qualities were worthy of his illustrious blood, and announced his speedy return. The young lady was not forgotten; he confessed, that to her generosity he was partly indebted for the submission of her lover, and expressed his conviction that the Count would not disapprove the gift he had made her, of ten thousand florins. The sum was remitted, on the same day, to this noble and interesting girl, who left the Hague without delay. The preparations for the Count's journey were made; a splendid wardrobe, and an excellent carriage, were embarked at Rotterdam, in a ship bound for France, on board which a passage was secured for the Count, who was to proceed from that country to Spain. A considerable sum of money and letters of credit on Paris, were given him at his departure; and the parting between the Ambassador and the young Count was most touching. The Marquis de St. Gilles awaited with impatience the Count's answer, and enjoyed his friend's delight by anticipation. At the expiration of four months, he received this long-expected letter. It would be utterly impossible to describe his surprise on reading the following words—'Heaven, my dear Marquis, never granted me the happiness of be-

coming a father, and, in the midst of abundant wealth and honours, the grief of having no heirs, and seeing an illustrious race end in my person, has shed the greatest bitterness over my whole existence. I see, with extreme regret, that you have been imposed upon by a young adventurer, who has taken advantage of the knowledge he had, by some means, obtained of our old friendship. But your Excellency must not be the sufferer. The Count de Moncade is, most assuredly, the person whom you wished to serve; he is bound to repay what your generous friendship hastened to advance, in order to procure him a happiness which he would have felt most deeply. I hope, therefore, Marquis, that your excellency will have no hesitation in accepting the remittance contained in this letter, of three thousand louis of France, of the disbursal of which you sent me an account.'

The manner in which the Count de St. Germain spoke, (says Madame du Hausset,) in the character of the young adventurer, his mistress, and the Ambassador, made his audience weep and laugh by turns. The story is true in every particular, and the adventure surpasses Gusman d'Alfarache in address, according to the report of some persons present. Madame de Pompadour thought of having a play written, founded on this story; and the Count sent it to her in writing, from which I transcribed it.

Volcanic Lake.—The 51st number of the North American Review, contains an interesting review of a book recently published at Boston, entitled 'Journal of a tour round Hawaii, one of the largest of the Sandwich Islands,' from which we extract the following extraordinary description.

Among the most extraordinary phenomena on the Island of Hawaii, is the great crater of Kirauea, situated about twenty miles from the sea shore in the interior. It is thus described in the journal.

'Immediately before us yawned an immense gulph, in the form of a crescent, upwards of two miles in length, and about a mile across, and apparently eight hundred feet deep. The bottom was filled with lava, and the south west and northern parts of it were one vast flood of liquid fire, in a state of terrific ebullition, rolling to and fro its 'fiery surge,' and flaming billows. Fifty-one craters, of varied form and size, rose, like so many conical islands, from the surface of the burning lake. Twenty-two constantly emitted columns of grey smoke, or pyramids of brilliant flame, and many of them, at the same time, vomited from their ignited mouths streams of florid lava, which rolled in blazing torrents, down their black indented sides, into the boiling mass below.

'The sides of the gulph before us were perpendicular, for about four hundred feet; when there was a wide, horizontal ledge of solid black lava, of irregular breadth, but extending completely round. Beneath this black ledge, the sides sloped towards the centre, which was, as nearly as we could judge, three hundred feet lower. It was evident, that the crater had been recently filled with liquid lava up to the black ledge, and had, by some subterranean canal, emptied itself into the sea or inundated the low land on the shore. The grey, and in some places apparently calcined, sides of the great crater before us; the fissures which intersected the surface of the plain, on which we were standing; the long banks of sulphur on the opposite side; the numerous columns of vapour and smoke, that rose at the north and south end of the plain, together with the ridge of rocks by which it was surrounded, rising probably, in some places, four hundred feet in perpendicular height, presented an immense volcanic panorama, the effect of which was greatly augmented by the constant roaring of the vast furnaces below.

'Between nine and ten, the dark clouds and heavy fog, that since the setting of the sun, had hung over the volcano, gradually cleared away, and the fires of Kirauea, darting their fierce light athwart the midnight gloom unfolded a sight terrible and sublime beyond all we had yet seen.

'The agitated mass of liquid lava, like a flood of melted metal, raged with tumultuous whirl. The lively flame that danced over its undulating surface, tinged with sulphureous blue, or glowing with mineral red, cast a broad glare of dazzling light on the indented sides of the insulated craters, whose bellowing mouths, amidst rising flames, and edying streams of fire, shot up, at frequent intervals, with loud detonations, spherical masses of fusing lava, or bright ignited stones.

'The dark, bold outline of the perpendicular and jutting rocks around,

formed a striking contrast with the luminous lake below, whose vivid rays, thrown on the rugged promontories, and reflected by the over-hanging clouds, combined to complete the awful grandeur of the imposing scene.'

It is a striking feature of this volcano, that it does not spring out of a mountain or hill, as is the case we believe in all other parts of the world, but is seated in a comparatively plain country, or rather at the base of the stupendous mountain, Mouna Roa. It never overflows its margin, like other volcanoes, but the lava seeks a subterraneous passage, bursting out occasionally at a distance from the crater, and finding its way to the lower country, and even to sea.—The dimensions of this enormous gulph have been more accurately ascertained by Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Chamberlain, who have made a recent visit to it. By actual measurement they found the upper edge of the crater to be seven and a half miles in circumference; and at the depth of five hundred feet, they satisfied themselves that its circumference was at least five and a half miles. They judged the depth to be one thousand feet.'

Modest Merit elicited from a Lady.—In a court of law the other day, the truth of a matter was drawn out as follows: Mr. Scarlett the operator—'The plaintiff resisted the attempt of the defendant to take the stones from him?'

'Yes, a little.' 'You pushed a little, did not you?' 'No.' 'Yes, yes, you did a little.' 'Why, I did push a little.' 'In fact, you joined in the scuffle?' 'Oh, dear, no.' 'Come, tell me, now [coaxingly] did you not join in the scuffle a little?' 'Why, yes, sir, I did join in it a little bit.' 'A little bit—the fact was, that you and your father, and your mother, with the little hump-backed man, were an over-match for the defendant and his man?' 'Why, we had none of the worst of it [laughter].'

London paper.
On one occasion when dining at Mr. Johnson's, a gentleman called out to Fuseli, the painter, from the other end of the room—'Mr. Fuseli, I lately purchased a picture of your's.' Mr. F. 'Did you? what is the subject?' Gent. 'I really don't know.' Mr. F. 'That's odd enough, you must be a strange fellow to buy a picture without knowing the subject.' Gent. (a little nettled) 'I don't know what the devil it is.' Mr. F. 'Perhaps it is the devil. I have often painted him.' Gent. 'Perhaps it is.' Mr. F. 'Well, you have him now; take care he does not one day have you.'

Jests from the Chinese.—1. A man sent a note to a rich neighbour he was on friendly terms with, to borrow an ox for a few hours. The worthy old man was no scholar, and happened to have a guest sitting with him at the time that he did not wish to expose his ignorance to. Opening the note, and pretending to read it, after reflecting a moment, turning to the servant, 'Very good,' says he, 'tell your master I'll come myself presently.'

2. **Ming Fung**, one of the judges in the shades below, sent up an *Imp* to this world of light to fetch him a doctor of repute & skill. 'When,' says he, 'you come to doctors before whose door there are no complaining ghosts, that's the man.' The *Imp* takes the charge, & up he ascends to the regions of light. Every doctor's house he passed had lots of angry injured ghosts thronging about, wailing and complaining of their wrongs. At last he comes to a house where he sees only one single ghost flitting backwards and forwards before the door. 'This is my man,' says he. 'This must be a successful practitioner, and have a great name, no doubt.' In return to his inquiry, the answer was, 'Sir, this gentleman set up business but yesterday.'

3. A young student could not fill his sheet of *Thème*. The examiner put him in a low class, and ordered him a correction. Showing his papers afterwards to a friend, 'Twas that half-sheet vacant that ruined me,' says he: 'I had committed no other fault.' 'Oh no, no,' says his friend, after looking at the papers, 'tis all very well as it is; if you had gone on as you began, and filled the sheet, and shown it up, you would have been beaten to death.'

Good Advice.—A late Dover Gazette says that one of the reverend gentlemen of that town, in the course of a Fast-day sermon, gave the following excellent piece of advice.

'If,' said the preacher, 'the young gentlemen were more frequently to mingle with the virtuous young ladies of the town instead of hovering round grog shops and gaming tables, it would, in time, have a beneficial tendency in weaning them from many of their vicious practices, and thereby render them more respectable members of society.'